The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 27

SCENES ON THE DOCKS.

Another Interesting Letter from Louis P. Lipps.

DESCRIBES THE NAVAL REVIEW.

A Massillon Man Now Aboard One of the Country's Warships Tells of the Incidents and Happenings Connected With the Life of a Seafaring Man.

U. S. Receiving Ship Vermont,
Navy Yard, N. Y., Aug. 28.

To the Editor of The Independent:

As the war is over and there is not much going on at present, I will write about a few points of interest on and around the "cob-dock." I have been placed on sentry duty and have post No 2, which is the dividing line between the cob-dock and ordnance dock. Visitors and all enlisted men are not permitted to cross the line without a special pass. Sentry duty consists of four hours on, eight hours off, four hours on, then thirty-six hours off. On the ordnance dock there are a few relics of interest, some of which are: Obsolete cannon and balls, a submarine boat in which two crews of three men each lost their lives, and a meteorite which was brought here by the Peary expedition. The meteorite, on first glance, has the appearance of a huge stone, but on closer inspection one finds that it closely resembles iron. Dry dock No. 3 is being repaired with all possible haste, the dredges being worked day and night. This dock has been a great expense to the government, as it was not properly constructed and had to be repaired quite often. In the library there are relics of the Greeley relief expedition, such as toboggans, sabers and canoe paddles Here also are found sabers that were used in the battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama.

There is also a pigeon loft here in charge of a man whose duty it is to take care of the few hundred carrier pigeons. Every man-of-war has a number of pigeons put aboard before leaving this port. Quite a number of old cannons are used as posts on the cob-dock with about four or five feet of the muzzle end sticking out of the ground. All the rules, notices, and regulations pertaining to the Vermont and cob-dock are printed in the cob-dock printing office by the Jacks in charge. Yesterday, the 26th, we had a court martial on board the Vermont to dispose of a deserter's case. He got three months in the Boston prison without any pay. Some of the Jacks after drawing a large pay go ashore and have a jolly, good time, staying ashore about nine days before coming back again. If they stay away ten days or longer, they are considered deserters and are treated as such. Sometimes when Jackie is ashore his ship leaves without him, then when he comes back to report he is either put in the brig or is a prisoner-at-large, as the officers may decide, until his ship comes back again. About two weeks ago, one of the sailors jumped overboard after dark and started to swim across the river, but was detected when about half way over. A boat was manned and he was promptly overtaken, brought back and put into the brig. He had on a complete suit of blue while swimming.

Within the last week, some of the converted yachts and torpedo boats have been ordered here, the former to have their guns dismounted and then to go out of commission and the latter to be overhauled. At present the following torpedo boats are here: Porter, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Cushing. McKee, Morris and Winslow. The Winslow arrived here this morning and is pretty much patched up, having been hit about eighteen times while off Cardenas. One three-inch shell pierced her after conning tower and exploded inside, the fragments making quite a number of dents. Luckily the man who had been in the tower went below about five minutes before the shell struck, to see what was the matter with the steering gear, as it did not work properly. About 25,000 people visited the navy yard, cob-dock and the various men-of-war here today.

The queerest looking man-of-war that has put in here so far is the Gov. Russell, of Boston. It is a ferry boat with a five-inch rapid firing gun and several smaller guns.

Most all the boats bring some sort of relics from the seat of war. The Dupont brought north a searchlight and small anchor off the "Oquendo", and the rest bring rifles, revolvers, shells, cartridges, etc. The Porter brought a Spanish torpedo that her crew picked up while off the coast of Cuba.

I have seen several pieces of Spanish coin, said to have been taken off the Vizcaya, that were run together, being melted by the heat of the burning ship.

Visitors come here by the hundreds daily to get aboard the several boats in this port. They accept anything that is given them by the Jacks, as relics, and in some cases paying for them. Some of the workmen in the navy yard say that the scrap piles are growing smaller since the men-of-war have come North

Quite a number of the one year men are anxious for their discharge, and several have received their discharges by making application to the navy department at Washington. About 4:30 p. m., August 17th, Commodore Philip's flag was hoisted on the Texas, and the Panther was the first boat to salute it. The Texas and the Vermont followed. Pleasure boats flying up and down the river are nearly always listed to the side next to the cob-dock, and the bands on board generally play some patriotic pieces while going by the Vermont The day of the naval parade the Jacks and Johnnies had things all their own way in New York, and were treated royally by the citizens. Quite a number of the business houses display relics from the war. One store has in its display window one of the Spaniard's chief weapons, a battered "typewriter" that has been through the war. The naval parade was a grand sight, all the boats available were put into use, decorated for the occasion, and followed the men of-war up and down the river. All the men of the Vermont who had first-class conduct were permitted to go ashore to see the parade. Besides the torpedo boats mentioned the following boats are here: Oregon, Iowa, Chicago, Buffalo and New York. The Atlanta and Rainbow are in dry dock. The Rainbow is being fitted out for a water boat.

The Oregon has on board a black pig taken from the Vizcaya, which has been named "Blanco." He receives about as much attention from the fair sex as the Jackies do, some going so far as to take some of his bristles as relics, and the result is that "Blanco" is becoming bald rather young. The Oregon and crew are the center of attraction here. Mr. R. E. Leighton, formerly of Massillon, but now of Newark, N. J., called on me today and together we went aboard the Oregon to look her over, but could hardly get around, as almost every foot of deck space was occupied by visitors. The ladies delight in going up the mast to the fighting tops and in walking on the bridge and large turrets.

Very truly yours,
L. P. Lipps,
Machinist U. S. N.

STRUCK BY A STONE.

Father of Twelve Children Loses His Life.

PHILIP BITTINGER OF MANCHESTER

At One O'clock Friday Morning He Was at Work in the Shaft of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Company—A Few Minutes Later He Was Dying From a Fractured Skull.

Philip Bittinger, aged 47 years, the father of twelve children, was instantly killed at the new mine of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, at 1 o'clock Friday morning. Bittinger was one of the sinkers. The bucket had been loaded with clay and stones and was on its upward trip. The surface had almost been gained when a rock the size of a man's fist fell from the bucket down one hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft. It struck Bittinger upon the head. Without a moan he dropped over unconscious, and in a short time was dead, not for a moment regaining his senses. His skull was fractured.

It is the supposition of Bittinger's fellow workmen that the stone which fell with such an awful result must have clung to the muddy bottom of the bucket when it was pulled up, becoming loosened by the jarring occasioned by the ascent. It is not thought that the stone could have fallen from the bucket if it had been among those placed therein. The mine at which the accident occurred is located northeast of Massillon, not far from Manchester, near which place Mr. Bittinger resided with his family. The deceased was a cousin of Gottlieb Bittinger, of No. 9 South Waechter street, this city.

A WEST SIDE FLAG-RAISING.

Stars and Stripes Now Float Above the Graber Meat Market.

Patriotic hundreds occupied every foot of vacant space in the vicinity of Graber Brothers' West Side meat market, Thursday evening, and no flag was more heartily cheered than that which Orlando Martin and Louis Keller flung to a very slight breeze at exactly 7:30 o'clock. The Military band played the national hymn and "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Choral society of St. John's Evangelical church, under the direction of L. G. Graves, sang "America, We Hail Thy Name" and "Lift Up the Banner." The latter was sung as the flag was drawn to its place on the staff, which rests upon the roof of the building.

Graber Brothers' handsome new delivery wagon served as a platform for the speakers, those occupying seats thereon being Mayor Wise, who was chairman of the evening, Wilson Graber, William Sayler, Charles Evans and John H. Williams, who delivered the address. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Williams severely criticised Secretary Alger and Colonel Hard, referring to the former as incompetent and the latter as a coward. The crowd applauded vociferously.

CLASS BLOWERS RETURNING

Reed & Co.'s Employes to Resume Work September 15th.

Reed & Company have notified the blowers employed in the big tank factory to report on September 15th, when work will be resumed. The gas has already been turned into the furnace and all will be in readiness by the date mentioned. W. D. Jacobs and John Keleher will arrive from Hawley, Pa., on Tuesday of next week, and J. A. Smith, Jacob Rown and Charles Alcorn will return from New Jersey about the same time. A resumption in the smaller factory will take place as soon as the repairs now under way have been completed, so the entire plant will probably be in operation before October 1.

HE MAY RETURN RICH.

A Favorite of Fortune is Frederick Scadding.

$50,000 FOR A MASSILLON MAN.

The Sad News of the Death of a Distant Relative in Canada is Accompanied by the Announcement that His Estate of $300,000 Must Go to Someone or Other.

When Dr. Frederick Scadding returns from London, Canada, it may be to say goodbye to dentistry forever and to begin the life of of a lord on the $50,000 or more which, unless all signs fail, will soon be his. Dr. Scadding's uncle is dead, and $300,000 is a conservative estimate of the value of the estate which he leaves. There are but five other heirs besides Dr. Scadding. Little has been heard from Dr. Scadding since he left Massillon, but his friends here, believing that no news is good news, are confident the Massillon man is having no difficulty in proving himself to be entitled to a sixth of the fortune. There is great rejoicing in the circles in which the doctor is best known, and his home-coming promises to be as happy an occasion as well-wishing friends can make it.

Dr. Scadding left Massillon last Saturday. He will not return for two weeks. For many years he resided in Canada, coming to Massillon about two years ago to become the assistant of Dr. L. E. Menuez.

ONLY A BRIEF VISIT.

President and Mrs. McKinley Arrive at Canton.

Canton, Sept. 2.—President and Mrs. McKinley made but a brief visit in Canton yesterday, arriving at noon and departing at 6 p. m. for New York. They were accompanied East by the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, and will probabably return to Washington on Monday. On Saturday, the President will visit Montauk Point where he will inspect the troops encamped there, also the hospitals. At the station the President and party were met by a Canton troop, the reception committee that served during the campaign, and the Grand Army band. There were no demonstrations, the escort simply accompaning the distinguished guests to Mrs. Barber's home.

County Treasurer-elect T. Harvey Smith, of Massillon, was taken ill Tuesday while in camp with his family at Meyer's lake. Mr. Smith was able to return to Massillon today, however, where he will place himself in the hands of his physician. His condition is not considered serious, but his friends fear that typhoid fever may develop.

In the estate of Thomas J. Thorpe, of Navarre, a petition for the allowance of the administrator's claim has been filed. Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the assignment of Samuel P Lerch, of Canton. The will of Casimir Hug, of Canton, has been filed for probate. In the assignment of True Bros'., of Massillon, sale of real estate has been confirmed. John M. Sarver has been appointed to membership on the board of county school examiners.

Mary Burch has sued Andrew J. Douds to recover damages for personal injuries amounting to $10,259.50. The petition alleges that the defendant caused some boards to be removed from the floor in his store room, and on entering the plaintiff fell astride of a joist. J. A Rice and Wann & Bow are the plaintiff's lawyers.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William Justice and Anola Calendine, of Bolivar, and George W. Smith and Theo. Engle, of Canton.

IT IS ALL TRUE.

Massillon Boys Say that Colonel Hard is not Unjustly Scored.

The Massillon boys who have returned from Montauk declare that much of what is said of Colonel Hard is true. "I tell you what he used to do," said one of them. "If one of us went wrong for a moment he used to stand us out in the sun bareheaded for from four to six hours. One day Private Toban, a Massillon boy, stole away from camp, intending to go down near Santiago to buy some things he wanted. He was caught and turned over to Colonel Hard. The latter sent him to a place where there would be no shade all day, took his hat from him and made him stand there for six hours with the thermometer registering 130 degrees. It's a wonder it didn't kill him. In New York I saw Hard kick soldiers and do other things as bad."

MARSHAL MARKEL'S REWARD.

He Wants to Find the Man Who Sold Abe Lincoln Drink.

"I will give $5 to the man who will bring me proof that any saloonkeeper in Massillon has lately sold Abe Lincoln drink," said Marshal Markel, this morning. "It's a howling shame, this selling or giving of liquor to that poor fellow, and I intend that someone shall suffer if I can secure sufficient evidence." Mr. Lincoln was last intoxicated on Tuesday.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

STATE HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Those Assigned to Massillon Will Arrive Next Week.

The first patients for the new state hospital at Massillon will arrive next Tuesday, and will be transferred from the institution at Toledo. The following Thursday patients from the Cleveland hospital will be received, and those at the Columbus hospital assigned to Massillon will be transferred on September 13. The hospital building has been in readiness for a week, and most of the attendants and their assistants have arrived. The board of trustees of the Massillon institution at a recent meeting appointed William G. Cappeller, of Mansfield, store keeper.

MACKAYE FRIGHTENED.

Afraid to Write All He Knew About Colonel Hard.

THE HALF HAS NOT YET BEEN TOLD.

Stories of Official Neglect and Incompetence, as told by the Pittsburg Dispatch Correspondent, are Corroborated by the Boys of the Eighth—Alliance People Threaten to Mob Hard.

Colonel Hard, of the Eighth Ohio, is having a bad time of it. Over in Alliance they threaten to mob him if he visits that city, and as the sick boys reach home by almost every train, each one with his tale of suffering, the wrath of the people grows. The colonel rushed into print to deny the charges made against him by John Angus Mackaye, and implied that the correspondent was under deep obligations to him for material favors, and that he was guilty of base ingratitude. Mr. Mackaye, in reply, says:

"The story published by me about starvation on the Mohawk, if purposely and maliciously false, as Colonel C. V. Hard asserts, seems to have been borne out by every convalescent member of the regiment who has gone home, and also by Mr. E H. Brosius, of Alliance, and Dr. Hobbs, who escorted the East Liverpool sick contingent to their homes. The facts of the meeting were published in New York before I had any communication with the shore. The story of the men having to be put on bread and water for refusing to work until they were fed, can be confirmed by Captain W. M. Hill, of East Liverpool. So bad was the food that there were always from fifty to one hundred and fifty soldiers of the regiment willing to work passing coal from the bunkers to the furnaces in order that they might get a ship fireman's meal. The second engineer hired for their food as many of the boys as he required. Such a story needs no commentary.

"The Eighth Ohio fed me at my own expense, and the United States government transported me at my own expense, except on the trip from Santiago to Montauk, when by Colonel Hard's permission I was able to come as a soldier. There was no sting of ingratitude in anything I have written. The Dispatch spent a good deal of money and I have traveled a good many miles to tell the truth.

"He claims I was frightened. The only fear I had was that if I told the whole truth the people at home would not believe me. I have not told all that I know, all that the officers know or all that the men know.

"Colonel Hard says that I am not with the Eighth regiment now, making the imputation that through his efforts I had to get out. Last Friday morning, before the regiment was disembarked, he slapped me on the back, told me what a good fellow I was, and when I said that I hoped the paper would grant me a furlough at once, he entreated me to stay with his command.

"There have been a good many charges made by men passing through on their way home against Colonel Hard for selling provisions. I do not think that any charge can be made against him except that of selfishness. He never was in touch with his men, and when his officers are mustered out and are no longer under his command, he may hear a few unwholesome truths that I have known for a good many weeks.

"As to my being homesick or frightened, there are a thousand officers and men of the Eighth Ohio who have a different opinion from Colonel Hard in this matter. Lieutenant Colonel Dick, whom Colonel Hard persisted in calling a deserter, has already certified to the truth of the letters I sent from Cuba. The returning sick men and the record of deaths will prove to the people of Ohio that there must be some foundation for what Colonel Hard chooses to call sensational."

Corporal Clark, of the Eighth Ohio, stated this morning that the hardships endured by his fellow soldiers on board the transport Mohawk were correctly portrayed by Mr. Mackaye, and that the latter's statements have been corroborated by those of the men "Colonel Hard, in my opinion, has not been unjustly censured, for he is equally to blame with Quartermaster Kuhns for our wretched treatment. It is true that Colonel Hard was never in touch with his men, and their respect for him has surely not been strengthened by the return trip from Santiago. An investigation will reveal that various other charges are not maliciously false, as Colonel Hard asserts.

President at Montauk

He Inspects the Hospitals and Camp.

EIGHTEEN DEATHS ON FRIDAY

Great Sensation in France Caused by the Suicide of Colonel Henry—Camp Wikoff to be Abandoned—Spain Asks for the Release of Her Soldiers.

The President at Montauk Point.

Camp Wiroff, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—President McKinley and Secretary Alger visited Camp Wikoff today. With them were Vice President Hobart, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, Webb C. Hayes, J. Addison Porter, secretary to the President, Secretary Cortelyon, William McKinley Barber, the President's nephew, Commissary General Egan, Senator Proctor and others. The President will spend Sunday with Vice President Hobart. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart, who did not come to Camp Wikoff, will leave for Patterson today. Eighteen deaths were reported at the hospitals yesterday, among the number being Frank Hagerman, of Company F, and A. B. Clay, of Company D, Eighth Ohio. At the general hospital there are 1,276 sick; at the detention hospital, 250. One hundred men were furloughed yesterday. One hundred and seventy-five of the convalescents are still quite sick, but no contagious diseases are among them.

The President and Secretary Alger were greeted at Camp Wikoff this morning by General Wheeler and staff, and the inspection party was escorted about the camp. General Wheeler had charge of all ceremonies, because General Shafter was unable to move from his cot on account of fever. General Shafter is still in the detention hospital. General Wheeler took the inspection party through the detention camp, where all greeted General Shafter.

The Great Sensation in France.

Paris, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany. The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes The Journal des Debates and other papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis. M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre. Caviagnac, minister of war, and M. Sarrien, minister of justice, are busy enough. M. Sarrien had two prolonged conferences with M. Brisson yesterday afternoon, and M. Caviagnac had an in interview with M. Sarrien. Both ministers looked ruffled. These and other impromptu ministerial conrerences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the minister for war of the necessity on political grovnds of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands. High officers confess that discussions that will follow revision will probably entail war, but say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

Later—Great excitement prevails over developments in the case of Colonel Henry. The story that he committed suicide is no longer believed. All evidence so far developed goes to prove that he was foully murdered, to prevent him telling all he knew. Fears are expressed that war with Germany will be the outcome of the scandal. The government is doing its utmost to allay the excitement, but a popular uprising is considered possible.

Wants Her Soldiers Released.

Washington, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Spanish government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers who are still held captives in this country. There are a few of these confined at Fort McPherson, and our government is entirely willing to be rid of them. Our government having finally consented to release the sailors on the sole condition that the Spanish government would transport them home, M. Thiebaut, acting in the interest of the Spanish government, has just made application to the state department for similar treatment in the case of the Spanish soldiers. The request is now under consideration, and, doubtless, will be granted.

Orders to Abandon Camp Wikoff.

Washington, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Orders have been issued for the abandoning of Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, and the mustering out of all the volunteers.

No Stop For Parade in New York.

Washington, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—General Miles and the Porto Rican army of invasion now enroute from Porto Rico, is expected in New york on Tuesday. It has been decided by the war department to march the troops from the ships to trains enroute to their homes, without parading in New York.

Took the Cash With Him.

Havana, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—General Pando secretly sailed for Spain last night with twelve million francs.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

The first week of September is usually accompanied by reports of a large demand for money from the West for the purpose of moving the crops. This year such demands have not been reported to any extent, showing that the West and South are supplied with capital of their own in a large degree. From this and other indications now to be seen in the business world throughout the United States, there is every reason for the inference that the operations of the next few months will be marked by a plethora of money most unusual at this time.

Naval Constructor Hobson is as determined to raise the Cristobal Colon as he was to sink the Merrimac. In spite of the decision of the navy department to give up the job, Hobson remains undiscouraged and wants to continue his labors. As the point at which the cruiser is lying is much exposed, work on her can only be carried on in good weather, and it is this circumstance which has caused the plan of saving her to be abandoned by experts. Hobson says the Colon is worth $3,000,000, and that the task of raising her can be accomplished. It is pretty certain that public opinion will be with Hobson.

To the tune of "Johnny Comes Marching Home," that doughty warrior and chieftain, William J. Bryan, will soon be passing before a kinetograph for the purpose of having himself perpetuated in the act of quitting one field of duty for another. Colonel Bryan's friends are urging him to resign from his regiment, now that there is no more fighting to be done, and come to Lincoln to help in the Nebraska campaign. This is only right, for if William was ever needed to uphold and fortify the cause of 16 to 1 it is now, when that and other mouldy issues of 1896 are being buried under the flood of an increasingly prosperous Republican administration. William will make one last moving picture as the sun of free silver sinks into final and everlasting oblivion.

The Philadelphia Press is the author of a valuable suggestion—that of creating a recognized American token for valor. England has the Victoria cross, which is valued wherever bravery is at par and is an incentive to every man who battles for the crown, but the United States, which now has its Deweys, its Wainwrights, its Woods and Roosevelts, its dozens of heroes whose prowess is yet to be told, has no honor to confer which is distinctive and lasting. "A nation forgets easily even its heroes, unless its memory is prodded," says the Press. "What better prod could there be than some simple emblem, pinned by the President on the breast of officer or private who has distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery, which will mean the world over 'for valor.'"

On the subject "Reasons for Republican Success in Ohio this Fall," the Hon. H. A. Lybrand, member of congress from the Eighth district is quoted in the Ohio State Journal as follows: "The free trade policy inaugurated by Mr. Cleveland and his party, which reduced values of all property fully one-half; prostrated the industries of the country and checked all enterprise, has been reversed by the legislation of the Republican party, and now all branches of business feel the quickening impulse of better times. The business interests of the country demand that the policy of protection to the workingman, the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer be maintained. The Republican party stands for sound money, an unimpaired national credit and is opposed to all measures calculated to debase our currency, every dollar of which shall be as good as gold."

The suicide of Colonel Henry, author of the French army's latest disgrace, revives painful memories of the ordeal of Captain Albert Dreyfus, his condemnation, and the exciting events in the history of the case. The story of the conviction sentence and degradation of Dreyfus was one of the most remarkable known to modern military annals. Suspicion fell upon him at first only because he visited a resort frequented by known spies. He was tried in secret and convicted on circumstantial evidence that, as far as made public, was not conclusive. The confession of Colonel Henry that the letter was a forgery upon which the minister of war based his declaration that Dreyfus's guilt was proved, makes it evident to the world, if not to France, that the prisoner on Devil's island deserves a new trial. It is now not only the guilt or the innocence of Dreyfus, but the honor of the French government which is at stake.

While there are several theories as to General Miles's motives in criticizing the management of the war, the one most generally accepted is that he gave the interview published in a Kansas City newspaper, with the deliberate intention of causing an investigation to be made of the entire army administration. It is believed that he wished to make statements which would lead to an order for a court of inquiry which should place the responsibility for mistakes in the war where they belong and which should establish his own status, which, in the opinion of some persons, has been perverted by Secretary Alger. Whatever may be the results growing out of General Miles's assertions, it is certain that the sooner an investigation is made, the sooner will the danger of censure falling upon the heads of those in authority who are not guilty of mismanagement and incompetency be averted. As long as the matter remains unsifted and the blunderers unexposed, just so long will the guiltless suffer with the guilty. In the interest of all concerned, and in order that the glory of our magnificent victory over Spain may not be dimmed by ceaseless misunderstandings among those who have helped to make it possible, an investigation should be made at once.

THE MAKING OF WORTHY CITIZENS.

In view of the opening of the school year The Outlook has a timely article by Julia Richman in which is discussed the necessity of conserving the energy of teachers and school boards for the "one grand, purposeful whole, the making of worthy citizens." According to Miss Richman, the most serious mistake made by the school boards of today, is that which prescribes a uniform course of study for all children, irrespective of their present environment or their probable future. "In London," she says, "the authorities have recently taken the initiative in establishing a more rational plan. Its school board adopted a certain course of studies and sent it to all the principals, the latter to follow its directions only if adapted to the need of their respective localities. Where, however, in their judgment present conditions or future probabilities demand something different, they are permitted to prepare an alternative course, covering the same amount of work and time, but having greater utilitarian, industrial, or sociological value for the people whose children fill the school. If the alternative course meet the approval of the school board, it is immediately substituted for the official course."

The opportunities of a principal under such a scheme are almost limitless. The future wife of the workingman need not then waste the time which should be devoted to the learning of those things which will render her an intelligent, thrifty home-maker, in attempting to draw type solids in groups from the object; to recall the bewildering rules and exceptions in technical grammar; or to extract the cube root of a number, which root must be carried to three decimal places. And the boys who are to be farmers, lawyers, tradesmen, etc., will receive the instruction that will best enable them to handl the difficulties of their several callings. The individual must be disentangled from the mass in the public school if the latter is to fulfill its full purpose of furthering the development of civilization.

LIBRARY NOTES.

During the past week there have been several out of town visitors at the McClymonds public library who, having heard of its valuable collection of reference books, called to inspect them, under the impression that the library was already open to the public.

The stacks for the book room are expected next week and will be put in position at once. The shelves will extend fifteen feet from the wall out into the book room. There will be five double stacks capable of accommodating about ten thousand books. The stacks are enameled and the shelves are adjustable, so that no space will be wasted.

A consignment of books arrived on Thursday. Among them are several valuable additions to the works on technical subjects. This department is to be made unusually complete for a small library Next week a complete list of books in the department will be published

In the last lot of books received is a fine edition of "Rome and Its People," Duruy, sixteen volumes; very valuable for reference.

Oshkosh, Wis, is to have a fine public library. Some time ago a bequest of $80,000 was left to the city, provided a like sum was raised by the people. The city was able to provide $55,000, which was supplemented by Senator Sawyer with $25,000, thus creating a library fund of $160,000.

The collection of autograph letters from literary persons and others of eminence received by the late Kate Field, and many of her own manuscript, has been presented by Lilian Whiting, the literary executor, to the Boston public library.

"Now good digestion waits on appetite, and health on both."

If it doesn't, try Burdock Blood Bitters.

Miss Winnie Davis Worse.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Miss Winnie Davis is worse today, on account of the intense heat.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup. Instant relief, permanent cure. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Memories of a Pilgrimage Never to be Forgotten.

NOTRE DAME DE LA SALETTE.

The Climb up the Mountain Side Reveals Many a Curious Sight—The Legend Which Makes the Shrine as Famous as That of Lourdes.

GAP, HAUTES ALPES, France, Aug. 12.—After remaining in Gap for a few days, we discovered that its principal business had to do with the forwarding of pilgrims to the two famous shrines in this vicinity, Notre Dame de La Salette, and Notre Dame de Laus. We found one man employing thirty odd vehicles, and three times that many horses in all stages of decrepitude, in this thriving industry, and seeing that so many people sought one or the other of these places, preferably the former, with results pleasing to themselves, we decided, together with a family of Americans similarly inclined, to get up a little "pelerinage" of our own.

We embarked in a landau that had seen better days, drawn by two horses lashed together with clothes line, and decorated with bells. Our "cocher" aimed his horses, apparently, towards a snow-covered peak well up in the sky, and we started. With the aid of a whip which he cracked vigorously, and an uninterrupted volley of interjections fired at the horses, we rolled through Gap at a speed that promised well, and all the big and little Gavots, according to the fashion, turned out to see us off. Then we struck the side of the mountain, which so discouraged the horses that all able-bodied pilgrims concluded to reach the summit by a short cut, and await our "cocher" there. The climb gave us an opportunity to appreciate the infinite care with which the government of France gathers all the little mountain streams and sends them down through channels of its own construction. Sometimes these were canals built of cut stone fifteen feet wide, sometimes mere trenches lined with cobblestones, but always we found gates and private ditches, so that the stony soil might be made to do its best. Individual farmers, not only here but everywhere, have a complete system of irrigation, and we saw them frequently turning the water in this or that direction by dams made of strips of canvas, held in place by stakes.

Another curious sight to us was the gathering and threshing of grain. The thin straggly wheat in the midst of which grow gorgeous poppies and pale blue corn flowers, is now being cut by hand with small sickles, and we overtook many a travelling harvest hand with his little kit of tools on his back, moving on to another job. How infantile it all seemed—the little patches of grass and grain, that made a mountain side look like a big checker board, the hardy peasants at work in their fields and an occasional goat or sheep tied in the odd corners, so that nothing might be lost. We found farmers threshing with cone-shaped stone cylinders, drawn by horses. Being cone shaped, these stones rolled in a circle, and "Jean Prud 'homme" and his wife busily pitched the loosened sheaves under the ponderous moving weight. When the shock or two comprising the crop was thus dessicated, so to say, it would be fed into a little fanning mill, and by and by the separated grain would be carried off in a few bags. We speculated on the effect of a Russell thresher and engine introduced upon the scene, and decided that an American threshing outfit would probably starve among the little farms of the Hautes Alpes. As for harvesters, we saw not one, and anyway harvesters would have a hard time on "farms" inclining at an angle of 45 degrees.

Thus for several hours we moved easily in the direction of our shrine, changing horses at a post house, doffing our hats to a party of pleasant-faced priests homeward bound and pausing before "dejeuner" to have a game of bowls—the national sport of the unathletic Frenchmen, and not at all the game which we Americans sometimes play with pins, balls and a wooden alley The French game of bowls can be played anywhere, and in all cities you see big squares given up to the sport, and in all villages, during the noon hour, you see the inhabitants playing in the road. It is the simplest game in the world. All that is needed is a set of wooden balls There is one home ball, and each player has two. The home ball is tossed, and then each player seeks to throw his balls nearest the home ball. In doing so he may make a billiard shot, and get his neighbor out of the way. The player who lands nearest the home ball scores one. If both his balls are nearer than any others he scores two. Having made his point the winner tosses the home ball in another direction, and all play as before, until someone, who is the winner, has scored twelve points. We discovered that most pilgrims stopped for a game of bowls.

It was about 5 o'clock, on the evening of the first day of our "pelerinage," when we found that our "cocher" had missed the mountain peak, at which we had supposed he was aiming, and landed us at a place called Corps. We found according to a memorial wash basin in the "Hotel du Palaix," that Napoleon Bonaparte had also been landed in Corps, after his return from Elba, but even this circumstance did not encourage us to remain. I think I have never seen a dirtier place than Corps, nor one in which "cafes" flourished so numerously in restricted area. I should have felt homesick, but for the presence of a lone lorn razor-back hog, that looked as though he had escaped from Arkansas, and was right sorry for having done so. Our impressions of Corps were so vivid that we proceeded at once to collect mules for an ascent up the mountain still ahead of us, and finally succeeded in moving off, each mule accompanied by a woman and a boy, until we were well out of the village when the women departed, and the "pelerinage" began in earnest, deadly earnest, it seemed, when, as infrequently happened, those mules began to trot. My own particular mule responded to the gentle name of "Bebe," and developed an alarming propensity to hover near the brink of each particular precipice, and send a peculiar thrill along his back bone that was terrifying when you could look straight down several thousand feet and see a stony bottom. But neither "Bebe" nor the precipices could destroy, or ever can destroy, the memory of that sun set, as we crawled up the little mule path to La Salette.

On our upward way we looked down upon a cluster of little villages scarcely discernible below, and passed one planted on the mountain-side, so steep that the thatched roofs were even with the ground at one end. The inhabitants seemed to have a dress and expression belonging to those living in a world apart, as indeed they do. The women wore strange black caps, had faces prematurely old, and clothed their babies exactly like themselves.

I have heard those who have seen many mountains in many lands say that the charm of the Alps of Isere is greater than in any other part of Europe. With enough rocky peaks, cold and gray, and flaked with snow, to make the scene imposing, many more are covered with verdure. This is especially true of La Salette. While 5,910 feet high, it seems rockiest at its base, although here the bare rocks are often covered by trees and flowers, but at two-thirds of the distance up, the roughness disappears, and a beautiful smooth turf extends to the sky line, and we saw sheep and goats tended by lonely shepherds on the very summit, and rounding a curve, high up, and off in the distance the group of plain buildings from among which rose the two towers of Notre Dame de La Salette. We arrived at dusk, found ourselves enveloped in a silence broken only by the far away tinkle of a bell in some flock of sheep, and the labors of our "pelerinage" had been concluded. A rosy-cheeked man came out to receive the ladies of the party, the doors of the hostelry closed upon them, the men were similarly received by the brothers on the other side, and except as we suspected the presence of each other in the shadowy light of the church that night, we saw no more of each other until we met next morning.

You will ask why we went to La Salette, and I shall answer, curiosity to see a shrine as famous in France as Lourdes, and only less frequented because of the great difficulty and expense of getting there. And yet in spite of the trouble involved in reaching the "Holy Mountain," 60,000 pilgrims have appeared there at one time, and smaller numbers many times. How they come and how they go would be hard to explain. It is said that no pilgrim has ever yet died from exposure after getting there, but a cross marks the spot where one young girl fell dead while climbing up. The legend which gives rise to these pilgrimages is one of the most singular in church history and I shall give it as it was given to me.

Maximin Giraud, and Melanie Calvat, aged eleven and fifteen years, respectively, ignorant and poor, were watching cows on the mountain of La Salette, on the 19th day of September, 1846. After eating their dinners and taking a short sleep, Melanie awoke and perceived a brilliant light near the present chapel. Then the brilliant light seemed to open, and the children saw "a Beautiful Woman surrounded by glory, and in an attitude of profound sorrow." The two children were first alarmed, but the Beautiful Woman rose, and re-assured them, saying: "Advance, my children. Have no fear. I am here to announce to you great news." Then, "while weeping abundantly," the Beautiful Woman spoke as follows:

"If my people do not wish to submit, I am forced to let fall the arm of my Son The burden is heavy, and I cannot much longer sustain it. To prevent this I must pray without ceasing, I have given you six days in which to work, and have reserved the seventh, but you do not wish to accord it to me. Those who drive carts always swear and take in vain the name of my Son. These are the two things which make his arm heavy."

She told them that because of the two sins mentioned—swearing and misuse of Sunday, the potato crop had failed, and that it would be useless to plant corn, as it would certainly fail also. Famine was approaching and before it came children under seven years of age, would die in the arms that held them. She then confided to each of the children, separately, a secret, and advised them that if mankind would be converted "the rocks and stones would turn to grain, and potatoes would be buried in the earth." With the closing words, "Eh bien! my children, you will spread the tidings to my people," she walked several steps, was then suspended between sky and earth for a few moments, and finally disappeared. A great light remained for a short time, and then it, too, passed away.

The children repeated this story, but for some years it was not accepted. One parish priest declared that he had it from the lips of the personator herself that she had appeared before the children, and deceived them. The only direct evidence to support the legend is the statement of the little peasants themselves. Nevertheless, thousands of people accepted their version without hesitation, and made frequent pilgrimages to the place where the Virgin is said to have appeared, and drank of the waters which gushed from the earth at the point where she is alleged to have sat. The spring has never ceased to flow from that time.

My informant, M. Liaud, a missionary of La Salette says: "The most of the threats prophesied by Mary have been realized. The disease which affected the potatoes in 1846, afflicted France and other nations. In 1851 we had a disease of the grape vines, and the nuts failed in 1852. During the years 1854 and 1855, famine claimed 150,000 victims in France. Cholera carried off as many more and of these 75,000 were children under seven years of age. Is it needful to recall the war of 1870, or to note the impiety which now threatens the christianity of France?

The controversy as to the authenticity of the alleged appearance raged for years. Finally the bishop of Grenoble named two commissioners to study the proofs, and examine into the cures reported to be the result of drinking of the water of the fountain. The verdict was favorable, and in 1851 Bishop de Bruillard, of Grenoble, proclaimed the whole story of the vision of the Holy Virgin a true one. Pius IX, without exactly affirming as much, showered many favors upon La Salette and the little community of priests by this time established there. Leo XIII has also encouraged the work which centers at La Salette, but also without an express endorsement of the miracle. There is evident conviction among those whose lives are spent upon La Salette that the legend is literally true, and many circumstantial proofs are adduced by them.

The place where the apparition was seen is enclosed with an iron fence, and bronze groups illustrate the Holy Virgin weeping, the astonishment of the little peasants and the final disappearance. Pilgrims are always at the spring where "Mary's tears" are supposed to be forever flowing, either piously washing or securing the water in bottles. Sometimes they follow the steps of the Virgin on their knees, and there is always a solemnity about the scene upon the mountain top which seems to belong to another world. At the foot of the statues of the Virgins are piles of crutches left there by those who, after pilgrimage and prayer, have found no further use for them. The church is decorated with crutches, also left there by those who have gone away rejoicing. Others have showered treasures of priceless value, jeweled chalices, marble altars, silver lamps, diamonds, rubies and works in precious metals and stones valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The late king of Spain, Napoleon III and Leo XIII are among those who have sent rich gifts to La Salette.

The Mission of La Salette is in charge of an order of that name. On top of this mountain they prepare novitiates for missionary work and they have branches of the order in many parts of the world In the summer time they receive pilgrims and secure some little revenue out of their entertainment, but the season is very short, for it is always cold at that height, and in winter the rough road is covered with snow and almost impassable.

Our visit was made in the midst of a season of retreat—a time for meditation, prayer and repentance, and there were a hundred or more pilgrims housed by the brothers and sisters of the order of La Salette. We were given severely simple but scrupulously clean chambers, on the evening of our arrival, and after supper in the refectory, served by the lay brothers, we passed silently through a corridor and into the church where the last service of the day was being held.

Only a few wax candles lighted the large interior, and the priests, of whom over seventy-five took part in the service, marched in attended by many acolytes, and took their places in utter darkness. By and by, after mass had been said, the superior of the order, with the aid of a small taper, found his way to the pulpit in the center of the church, and asked the prayers of the assembled for a long list of individuals who had come to the "Holy Mountain" for relief. When the father superior had read off his list, he snuffed his taper and preached out of the darkness, telling in simple language the story of the appearance of the Virgin, and calling upon mankind to repent. I wish I could convey the effect of that service by candle light, the clouds of incense, the rolling music of the great organ, the dim figures of the kneeling nuns, the chanting of the priests, and the preaching of the old superior whom we could not see. By and by it was over, and we went to our little rooms to think or to sleep.

In the morning the sun rose gloriously, but there was the same silence in La Salette. The church services began at 4 o'clock and continued almost continuously throughout the day. We left in the early morning, carrying away recollections never to be forgotten, recollections that seem now like dreams of something scarcely real. R. P. S.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

When you have a sick horse you do not hitch him up to a sulky and take him to the race track for a little healthful spin. You doctor him. You cannot work or recreate a man into good health any more than you can a horse. Bicycling will make healthy men more healthy; it will make unhealthy men more unhealthy. When a man has been living in too big a hurry, when he has worked himself out, when he has got so that he does not sleep or eat, or rest, and the whole world looks gloomy to him, it is time for him to take medicine. Then, when he is braced up a bit, it is time enough for him to take to the bicycle.

When a man's nerves have an edge on them, so that the least little disappointment rasps on his temper like a file, when his stomach and liver and nerves are deranged, and he is continually gloomy and melancholy, he should take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes a man as hungry as a fisherman and sees to it that all the vital elements of the food are absorbed into the blood. It braces up the liver and puts it to work in the right way. It drives all bilious impurities from the system. It fills flesh, nerves, brain cells, sinews and bones with the life-giving elements of rich, red, pure blood. It makes a man healthy and then a bicycle will make him strong. Medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing "just as good."

"Through your skillful treatment I am once more a well man," writes J. N. Arnold, Esq., of Gandy, Logan Co., Neb. "I suffered for years with constipation and torpidity of the liver, irritation of the prostate and inflammation of the bladder. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' and am permanently cured. You have been the means of saving my life."

A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream, sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you, by cutting, stretching, or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissue; hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened. The nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Varicocele, Shrunken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

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MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

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makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs $1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS, of Devaville, Texas, says: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

WINE OF CARDUI

THE INDEPENDENT wants columns are giving general satisfaction. It costs but a quarter

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TROOPS ARE TO LEAVE

Few Likely to Be at Camp Wikoff by Oct. 1.

3,000 OR 4,000 A WEEK MAY GO.

Present Plan Is to Send Well Men Away. Convalescents to Go to Homes—Eight More Dead Troopship Roumania Arrived—Seven Died at Sea.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Sept. 5.—This great camp will dissolve during the three coming weeks and by Oct. 1 it will probably have shrunk to slender proportions. The well men, according to the war department's present designs, will leave the camp as fast as transports can be conveniently provided, probably at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a week. The convalescent from the hospitals, instead of being sent again into camp with their commands, will go to their homes. The president, Secretary Alger and General Wheeler had a talk about it Saturday and although General Wheeler thought the men would do well in camp until Oct. 1, it was determined to continue sending the men away. The regulars taken from the posts east of the Mississippi will, according to the president's directions, be sent where they were before the war.

The Eighth Ohio and First Illinois are expected to break camp tomorrow. The rough riders will muster out toward the end of the week, probably, and will not parade. The rough riders had religious services in their camp yesterday. Colonel Roosevelt, after Chaplain Grown had concluded, rose and made a little speech, a sort of farewell some of the men took it to be.

When the regiment was forming, he said, many men had offered themselves who said they were ready to "storm the Morro or fight hell," but would not

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CAMP WIKOFF.

take kindly to camp routine and drill. All such men had been rejected. The rough riders had all the forces of individual strength, and in battle were as coherent and effective as a projectile.

General Wheeler said yesterday that Lieutenant Colonel Mark of the medical staff of the army had come to chemically examine the water supply of the camp.

People had an idea that the water came from the fresh water pond. General Wheeler said they were mistaken. The water was drawn from wells 200 and 300 feet deep. Women passing through the camp were displeased by seeing that some tents did not have floors and fancied that the men must sleep on the ground, but this was not true.

Ships as well as the railroad will be used probably to help take men away.

The troopship Roumania, five days from Santiago, came in yesterday, with Companies K and L of the Ninth Massachusetts, and convalescents from various commands, in all about 600 men. Seven died on the voyage and were buried at sea. They were: Daniel K. Reynolds, Seventy-first New York; Charles Connors, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts, paralysis; Orville Dean, United States engineer corps, acute dysentery; Timothy O'Malley, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, acute dysentery; Henry M. Broderick, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, acute dysentery; Paul W. Fridmann, Company L, Seventy-first New York, acute mania; Joseph Franze, Company B, Sixteenth infantry, acute mania.

The Unionist also arrived from Santiago with 960 men. Fifty-three were of Company E, First Illinois infantry. The rest were teamsters and carpenters. All on board are well.

Those who died in the general hospital yesterday were: Samuel Osborne, private, Company I, Seventh infantry; Michael O'Hara, private, Company B, Eighth infantry; James McGrath, private, Company F, Eighth infantry, Henry Sawyer, private, Tenth cavalry, James Ray, private, Company H, Seventh infantry; Matthias Ihls, private, Company F, Third infantry; Elmer S. Greene, private, Company F, Seventh infantry; Hazekiah Bell, private, Company G, Twenty fifth infantry.

Number of patients in general hospital, 1,045. No one died at the detention hospital yesterday. It has 275 patients.

PRESIDENT SAW SOLDIERS.

Spoke to Some of the Sick Men and Braved Dangers of Contagion. Made a Speech.

CAMP WIKOFF, L. I., Sept. 5.—With President McKinley when he visited Camp Wikoff, Saturday, were:

Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Brigadier General Eagan, commissary of the army; Brigadier General Ludlington, quartermaster of the army; Colonel Henry Hecker and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou, Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Colonel Hecker.

Mr. McKinley and party drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform, sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but Mr. McKinley said: "Stay where you are, general. You are entitled to rest."

The president congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago campaign, and after a few minutes' rest proceeded to the general hospital. He stopped at many of the cots and spoke to some of the men.

He went to the infantry plain where about 5,000 men were gathered, among them some men from the Eighth Ohio. General Wheeler introduced him.

The president made a speech in which he said he was honored to stand before them and said he brought them the gratitude of the nation. He said at one point:

"Your exertions made easy the conquest of Porto Rico under the resistless army commanded by Major General Miles, and behind you to proceed at a moment's summons were more than 200,000 of your comrades, ready to support you, disappointed that the opportunity which you had did not come to them, yet filled with pride at your well-earned fame and rejoicing upon your signal victories."

At another point he said:

"We cannot bid you welcome here today without our hearts going out to the heroes of Manila on sea and on land whose services and sacrifices, whose courage and constancy, in that far distant field of operations have never been surpassed by any soldiers or sailors the world over. To the army and the navy, to the marines, to the regulars, to the volunteers and to that Providence which has watched over them all the nation today is full of thanksgiving and praise. The brave officers and men who fell in battle and those who have died from exposure and sickness will live in immortal story, and their memories will be perpetuated in the hearts and the histories of a generous people, and those who are dependent upon them will not be neglected by the government for which they so freely sacrificed their lives."

On the way to the detention hospital they passed the graveyard, in which were 60 or 70 plain new wooden crosses. The president solemnly raised his hat. The president went through the detention hospital, even going in the dangerous ward, while the others stood outside this ward.

The president then drove through lines of cavalry. He then drove to General Wheeler's headquarters.

The president and those with him took lunch with General Wheeler and his staff. After lunch the president, Mr. Alger, General Wheeler and Colonel Hard of the Eighth Ohio were photographed in a group.

The president issued an order directing that the regular troops at Camp Wikoff whose posts are east of the Mississippi should return with the least possible delay to their posts.

The presidential party then went down to the station and left on a special train.

The president said he was gratified with what he saw of the care of the sick, and Hobart and Proctor spoke favorably of the camp.

At Long Island City the president took the government ferryboat General Meigs and was taken around the lower end of Manhattan island to the Jersey shore, on his way to the vice president's home in Paterson, N. J.

ALGER WELL PLEASED.

He Also Said That President McKinley Was Reasonably Well Satisfied With Camp Wikoff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — Secretary Alger, who returned late Saturday night after his inspection tour through Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point with President McKinley and others last night said in part:

"I feel certain, after a careful examination of Camp Wikoff and a thorough investigation of its conditions, that everything possible is being done for the men, both sick and well, who are detained there. The camp is an admirable one—the best, I think, I ever saw.

"While the conditions are as good as could reasonably be expected in the circumstances—even better than I ever knew them to be in a camp—a shade of gloom is cast over the encampment by the physical condition of the men. Sickness suffering and death mar what otherwise be a magnificent militaire. These conditions, however, are not the result of the situation of the camp itself, but of the terrible campaign though which the troops have just passed. That campaign of Santiago will be memorable in the military history of the world. It was wonderful both in its conduct and in the results accomplished.

"Few military experts expected when the campaign was inaugurated that such a success could be achieved in so short a time. It was a tremendous undertaking to begin a campaign in a tropical country during the rainy season against a position naturally so strong and so well defended as was Santiago. That success was achieved so soon and with a loss comparatively so small is due to the energy and ability of General Shafter and his commanding officers and to the dash, bravery and splendid fighting qualities of the men of General Shafter's corps."

During all the time the men were lying in the trenches before Santiago they suffered very little from lack of provisions.

The men themselves as a rule were not complaining. The president, after a patient investigation, was satisfied that the sick men were being as well cared for as they could be in a field hospital. He was reasonably well satisfied with conditions as he found them.

He said there was no intention of abandoning Camp Wikoff.

CONDEMNED THE CANTEEN.

Former Chaplain of Eighteenth Pennsylvania Spoke of Some Evils.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Regimental canteens were bitterly attacked by Chaplain Samuel P. Long, late of the Eighteenth regiment, in a sermon delivered Sunday night at the Lincoln Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Some surprising statements were made by Rev. Mr. Long. According to him, politics are mixed in military circles.

Brave boys who left home to fight for the flag of Stars and Stripes are compelled to don the long white apron and sell beer. The subject of the sermon was "Camp Meade and the Eighteenth Regiment."

DIED FROM THE HEAT.

Forty-Three Deaths Reported In New York.

THE PROSTRATIONS NUMBER 44.

The Deaths From the Hot Weather at Philadelphia Reported to Have Numbered Nine — There Was One Fatal Prostration In Chicago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—There were 43 deaths from heat and 44 prostrations yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The deaths from heat here yesterday numbered nine.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—There was one death from heat here yesterday.

ORDER REGARDING SICK.

No Man to Be Allowed to Leave Camp Meade Until He Is Able to Travel Alone.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Sept. 5.—The Sixth Pennsylvania regiment will begin leaving Camp Meade today and by tomorrow night the entire 12 companies will probably have gone away. Two companies each from the First and Second battalions and one from the old State Fencibles are scheduled to start first. They have turned their government property over to Chief Ordnance Officer Duvall and will be given a 30-day furlough, at the expiration of which they will report to their company armories for muster out.

The first battalion of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania has been ordered to Camp Meade siding for fatigue at the quartermaster depot.

Privates James and Lintoff Glover, brothers, Company F, Second Tennessee, were seriously stabbed Saturday night in a quarrel with Private Pursely of the same company. Private Connelly, Company F, stabbed the company cook, Charles Johnson.

General Graham has issued an order directing surgeons at hospitals not to grant furloughs to any soldiers whom they do not believe to be able to travel alone, and that no furloughed soldier shall be allowed to leave the hospital without being fully instructed as to the diet he should observe while traveling to his home. Lieutenant Colonel Ricketts of the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania has been directed to report to Colonel Duvall, chief ordnance officer of the Second corps, the immediate needs of the battalion. These four companies expect to be ordered to Porto Rico to join the regiment. There were 34 admissions yesterday to the general hospital.

BAYARD VERY LOW.

Condition of the Former Ambassador to England Said to Be Critical.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 5.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard, former ambassador to England, who is at Karlstein, the home of his daughter, Mrs.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Warren, was critical yesterday. So pronounced has been the change in the past two or three days that it was thought the patient would not survive many days.

SPENT A QUIET SUNDAY.

President McKinley Attended Church In the Morning—A Guest of Vice President Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—President McKinley spent a very quiet day here Sunday. He attended morning services at the Church of the Redeemer in company with Mrs. Hobart. In anticipation of his attendance the church was well filled, and after the service the president shook the hands of the minister and a large number of members of the congregation.

Owing to the intense heat of the afternoon the president remained quietly at the home of Vice President Hobart until 5 o'clock, when he went for a drive with Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

Sudden Death of a Preacher.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The family of Rev. S. Munsch, residing at Broad and Sheridan streets, East End, were shocked on Saturday morning by the receipt of a telegram from Cleveland announcing the sudden death of Rev. Mr. Munsch. The deceased was enroute to Mt. Clemens, Mich., to attend the meeting of the synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Sunday Boatriders Drowned.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—Frank, George and Mabel Ferguson, aged 24, 19 and 14 years respectively, of Brooklyn, were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat in a pond about a mile off Norton's island, Sunday.

A Minister Dropped Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 5.—Rev. Jas. Stephenson of Jamestown, O., dropped dead from heart trouble, in the pulpit here Sunday morning, at the High Street Methodist church, at the beginning of his sermon.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The National Meeting Opened at Cincinnati Today—Several Minor Processions Occurred.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The thirty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened here today.

The arches and other structures were illuminated again last night and thousands viewed the decorations. The first parade occurred this morning, when the naval veterans formed to escort Rear Admiral Daniel F. Kelly and staff from the depot to the naval headquarters. The local posts and others formed another procession at the depot when Commander-in-Chief Gobin and staff arrived and were escorted to their headquarters.

Owing to his work in connection with the Ohio hospital train Governor Bushnell and staff are not expected to arrive till tomorrow evening, and like duties with the sick Michigan soldiers are likely to prevent Governor Pingree and staff from arriving till Wednesday morning. The governors of all the states will be met on their arrival with large escorts.

The friends for Colonel Albert D. Shaw of New York, James A. Sexton of Illinois and I. F. Mack of Ohio are at work early in the contest for commander-in chief and there is also an early contest between Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Denver and other places for the next national encampment.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. H. Brigham is here from Washington to participate in the reunion of his old regiment, as is also Chaplain Couden of the house of representatives at Washington.

Annual Meet Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—General D. S. Stanley, president of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, announced yesterday that the executive committee of the organization has decided that the annual meet, which was to have taken place at Detroit, the 21st inst., will be postponed until September, 1899, many of the active members being engaged in the war.

MAY HEAL THE BREACH.

Rev. Dr. Payton H. Hoge Probably Will Become Assistant to Rev. Dr. John Hall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—There promises to be a healing of the breach between the wealthy members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church caused by the resignation of Dr. John Hall, the venerable pastor of the church. Dr. Hall was induced to withdraw his resignation, and the withdrawal caused a number of influential members to leave the church. One of the conditions made by Dr. Hall, when he withdrew his resignation, was that he should be given an assistant.

A majority of the congregation has turned toward Rev. Dr. Payton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C. No call has yet been extended to Dr. Hoge and none can be until after the meeting of the presbyters and the trustees in October. This, however, does not prevent the discussion of the matter by the congregation.

Dr. Hall, who is now in Europe, is booked to return to this city on Sept. 24. It is said that the call of Dr. Hoge to the pulpit will heal all the trouble caused by Dr. Hall's resignation.

VICTIMS OF A TORPEDO.

Six Men Killed and a Steamer Damaged While Removing Floating Defenses in the Mississippi.

FORT ST. PHILIP, La., Sept. 5.—When the John R. Meigs had her forcastle blown off by a torpedo Saturday, there were six men hurled by the shock into the Mississippi, who never came to surface. Three others were thrown into the river, but were not so badly injured as to prevent their climbing back upon the boat.

The men hurled to death by the dynamite never saw the mine that exploded. The shock came when it was several feet beneath the surface. The six men killed were:

Captain P. R. Starr of Vicksburg.
Sergeant John Newman of Willets Point, N. Y.
Private Pat Carlos, Willetts Point, N. Y.
Fireman J. D. Malone.
Ralph Rogers (colored).
Harry Jackson (colored).

The wounded were:

D. B. Reddicks and Fritz Koch.

The men were removing government mines.

SICK KENTUCKIANS.

Governor Bradley Took Them Home on a Train—Didn't Credit Neglect of Soldiers.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 5.—Governor Bradley and his corps of surgeons and nurses returned yesterday with the Kentucky hospital train from Chickamauga. The governor does not credit any of the stories of neglect of soldiers at Camp Thomas.

Fifty-three sick soldiers from the Second Kentucky regiment were brought back on the hospital train. Surgeons in charge of the train were very complimentary in talks concerning Sternberg and Leiter hospitals.

OHIO HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Picking Up Sick In the Southern Camps. May Send For the Sick In Porto Rico.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 5.—The Ohio hospital train arrived here about 2 o'clock yesterday. One car was dropped at Yulee for Fernandina, in charge of Dr. Freundenberger. The return from Jacksonville will likely be made today, when all the cars which have been dropped enroute will be picked up. Word has been received there are 20 sick Ohio men at Fernandina. Fifty were found at Jacksonville.

It is stated on good authority that if this Ohio expedition is successful, another will be sent to Porto Rico to bring home the sick men of the Fourth Ohio.

'WAY DOWN IN FLORIDA

A Massillon Boy's Impressions of the "Land of Flowers."

WHY SAND IS SCARCE UP HERE.

"Cracker" Corn Bread Is Passable, but the Pies are Something Awful—No Oranges, No Flowers and a Poverty Stricken Region Generally.

CAMP FORT CLINCH,
FERNANDINA, FLA., Aug. 28.

For fourteen weeks we have sojourned in the land of Ponce de Leon, and this is the last Sunday we will spend in this beautiful place, unless orders already issued are countermanded. Today the camp of the Third has been made ready to move, and tomorrow—Providence and the colonel willing, we will take our departure for Huntsville, Ala. The soldiers turn their backs upon the peninsula without a sigh of regret, carrying with us as mementoes of our visit shells, briar root pipes and the lingering traces of malaria in our bones. We carry with us no garlands from this land of flowers, for the very good reason that there are no posies here. We leave behind the sea, the beach and the lighthouse, because they are too cumbersome to be packed in knapsacks already burdened with hard tack, bacon and other "luxuries."

The troops came here too late for the circus, so the "crackers" say. There are no oranges here now, nor has there been any since the big frost three years ago; the fragrance of the rose, magnolia and lily does not permeate the atmosphere, and will not until winter comes again. The natives would have been in hard lines if the presence of the soldiers had not given them a lift with a liberal exchange of small coin for the corn bread, mince, cocoanut and huckleberry pies from their ovens. The corn bread is passable, but the pies are leathery enough to serve all purposes, from trunk hinges to saddle bags.

We have met many native Cubans while down here, especially while at Tampa, and it is difficult to describe their personal appearance—they vary so greatly. People whom we at home would call pure Africans have told me they were the simon-pure Cubans. Others who were as fair as a morning glory make the same claim, and I have interviewed a choice lot of yellows, tans and lavenders—all telling the same story—so take your choice, but never judge a Cuban by his complexion. Whatever else may be said of them, they are all too shrewd to be caught doing hard labor. They prefer to sit in a cool spot and make cigars, or vend fruit and refreshments on the streets. They can extort money like Shylocks, and have been selling inferior articles to the soldier boys at exorbitant prices until many of them have lost all enthusiasm or sympathy for the cause of the Cubans.

When we get home again we will certainly not think less of Ohio, after our sojourn here. We will recommend Florida to our friends as a good place to keep away from. I have never seen such a poverty-stricken region in my life—"Patagonia" not excepted. I can now see why good sand is comparatively scarce in the North, for it was all used in making Florida. There is not enough clay in the entire state to make a brick bat.

As stated before, we are now going to Alabama, but all hope to be at home in time to pay our repects to the great American fowl on Thanksgiving day.

OTTO BANTZ,
Co. M., Third O. V. I.

STREET RAILWAY WORK.

The Line Being Extended to the State Hospital Buildings.

The South Erie street railroad switch which has been located at the intersection of Chester street ever since the line was constructed, is now being removed to a point farther south. The railway is to be extended to the state hospital buildings, which are a short distance from the present terminus, and this lengthening of the line will necessitate a change in the location of the switch, which should be midway between the end and Main street. While the work is in progress passengers will be transferred at the switch.

COMING HOME MONDAY.

The following dispatch, dated Camp Wikoff, September 2, has been received by the Wooster Republican from Colonel Hard: "The Eighth Ohio regiment will probably start home Sunday, and reach home Monday. The men will be paid off tomorrow, September 3d. Frazier, of Company D, died this morning. The other sick are doing well."

Express Companies Will Pay the Tax.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—At a special conference today of the representatives of the Adams, American and United States express companies, it was decided that the companies would from this date bear the expense of the war tax, instead of requiring the public to stamp consignments.

Killed Himself to Avoid Arrest.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Charles Rice suicided today, to escape arrest for using the mails to defraud accident insurance companies.

Dropped Dead In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—S. Munch, a prominent architect of Pittsburg, dropped dead here today, of heart trouble.

A CITIZEN DISCUSSES.

One of the Vital Questions of the Day Fraught with Interest to Massillon People.

If there is anything in local indorsation when compared with foreign, if there is anything more convincing in the evidence held by people we know than those entertained by utter strangers, then Massillon people have the opportunity of their lives to decide these points when they read the views and opinions given below by Wm. Castleman, of 244 Plum street, township trustee of Perry, who said to our representative who called on him at his residence, "An old friend of mine who lives in Mill street, if you don't know him and you want to when you meet the tallest man in town you may be sure it is he. He was walking along with his hands on his back. I said to him, 'Well, David, how are you coming on?' He replied, poorly this kidney trouble is killing me. Then I said to him You go down to Baltzly's drug store and get a box of Doan's Kidneys Pills and they will cure you, for I tried them and and they cured me and I was troubled for a good while with backache, it being very weak and aching terribly When I stooped to lift any thing or sat any length of time, the first move I made meant a sharp stinging pain across the loins. When I took cold it affected my back first, making it ache much worse. Well after taking Doan's Kidney Pills two days I said to my wife, they are helping me, and they continued to do so right along. I told a number of other people whom I am acquainted with, that Doan's Kidney Pills are a mighty good remedy and I shall continue to tell them so.'"

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50c. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The wheat market today was very dull and weak, prices reaching the lowest for some time. Not much cash wheat has been delivered as yet, the principal feature being the extreme weakness in cash, which declined 1 cent. December and May wheat show considerable more strength than cash, and prospects are that futures will sell higher. The northwest and local receipts continue large, the northwest getting 801 cars against 480 last year. Of the 279 cars received here but eight are graded. Exports are a trifle lighter, being 228,000 bushels of wheat and flour. The foreign market is weak, ½d lower than yesterday.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
Sept	63⅛	63⅛	62	62¼
Dec	61½	61¼	60⅛	61¼
May	68¼	68¼	62⅝	62⅛
Corn.				
Dec.	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	30⅜
May	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅝
Oats.				
Dec	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
May	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Pork.				
Dec	8 72	8 72	8 50	8 55
Jan.	9 35	9 35	9 30	9 35
Lard				
Dec	5 05	5 05	4 97	5 00
Jan	5 15	5 15	5 05	5 07

TOLEDO, Sept. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 63.

DALTON, Sept. 3.—Wheat, 65-68

BEACH CITY, Sept. 3 —Wheat, 65.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	68
Wheat (new)	68
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-23
Corn	42
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	3 75
Timothy Seed	1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	11
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Potatoes	40
Apples	25-35
Onions	50
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 20

MRS. M. E. GEIB,

Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

March 10, 1898.

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,
Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES from E. L. Jansen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for Indigestion and Constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES.

Yours truly,
MRS. M. E. GEIB,
1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1 00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss
Jacob Tisch, vs. Patrick Burke, et al } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an vendi exponas issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, September 24, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-fourth part of lot number 492 in the city of Massillon, Stark county Ohio, located at number 25, Kossuth street in said city.

Appraised at Fifty Dollars ($50.)
Terms:—Cash.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
O. C. Volkmor, Attorney.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Wade, a daughter.

Mrs. Charles Archer is visiting in Wellmington.

Philip Sonnhalter, of Lorain, is visiting Massillon relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hissong and daughter have gone to Cincinnati.

Miss Mary Weber, of Cleveland, is visiting her parents in this city.

Miss Augusta Morganthaler is visiting her brother at Willow Grove farm.

Miss Tressie Oehl is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Miller, in Ricks street.

Mrs. Frank Masters and son, of Dillonvale, are visiting Mr. and Mrs J. H. Grimmell.

George Vanier was pleasantly surprised Friday night by a party of friends at his Paul alley home.

All persons desiring street fair envelopes can have them by applying at the mayor's office.

Miss Bertha Bowman, of Chicago, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. G. W. Bowman, of this city.

John P. Bates, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans, in Duncan street.

Miss Minnie Goehler has returned from Cleveland, where she has been spending the past several weeks.

The condition of Township Clerk E. W. Busby is growing serious. It is feared that typhoid fever will set in.

Joseph Miller has received a catfish that weighs twenty pounds from a friend in Zanesville. He caught it in the Muskingum.

The Massillon Military band will play at the Canton street fair during the afternoon and evening of Friday, September 9.

Melville Howald has accepted a position in C. J. Duncan's jewelry store to take the place of C. S. Kinnear, who moved to Indiana.

The fall term of school will commence on Tuesday, September 6. Pupils will report at the various buildings at the usual hour, 8:30 o'clock.

H. Haerlin, jr., landscape engineer at the Massillon state hospital for the insane, will leave in a day or two for Cincinnati, to remain for some time.

Harold Howald, of the Military band, has consented to act as one of the judges at the band tournament, which will be the Tuesday feature of the Canton street fair.

Christian Endeavor leaders of St. John's church for the month of September are: Miss Mary White, Miss Lilian Shafer, Miss Edith Schacker and Ernest Fisher.

Theodore M. Focke, who graduated recently with high honors from the University at Gottingen, Germany, reached Baltimore on Thursday, and is expected in Massillon this evening.

Miss Mary Bowman has accepted a position to teach in Atkinson college, Madisonville, Ky., and expects to leave for that place in the near future. Her work assigned is language, higher English and elocution.

Miss Cora Taggart gave an informal euchre party on Wednesday evening, at her home in Prospect street, four tables being occupied. Miss Baldwin, of Columbus, and Miss Roselle, of St. Paul, were among the guests.

The demand for tickets for the Labor Day races shows that Massillon is alive to the fact that every ticket bought at home means that much more profit for the local club. Tickets can be procured at Rider & Snyder's store.

In the list of members of the Eighth Ohio V. I., who have been quartered in hospitals in New York, is the name of William W. Graves, of Company D. Mr. Graves is a resident of Massillon, and is now in St. Vincent's hospital.

Miss Ida Sonnhalter gave a party at the Volkmor residence, in Akron street, Friday evening, in honor of her guests, Miss Mellie Sonnhalter and Miss Kittie Thornton, of Cleveland. About thirty guests were present.

Charles Evans, a hostler employed by A. D. Volkmor, struck his left foot against a pitchfork Friday afternoon, one of the sharp prongs inflicting a wound two inches deep. Dr. Pumphrey does not think there is any danger of tetanus.

An experience social will be given in the Presbyterian chapel, Thursday evening. All the members and their friends are invited to enjoy the music by the orchestra, and listen to the inspiring poetry and humorous prose by the ladies who have been earning money to defray the expense of repairs.

The Rev. L. H. Burry has received a card from Judge Wise, at Canton, stating that under a revised ruling by the commissioner of internal revenue, marriage returns do not require a stamp. A recent order to the contrary was in compliance with instructions from the deputy collector at Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Theis and family returned today from an extended visit in Sullivan county, New York. Mr. Thies says the hunting in Sullivan county is excellent. Pheasants and squirrels abound and even deer are plentiful. Mr. Theis himself saw a bunch of twelve or fifteen, and on one occasion three entered a field on his father's farm. In New York state deer are protected until 1901.

Hereafter all conductors on the Fort Wayne road must report the number of passengers riding in first-class coaches the number in the smokers, and also the number of passengers unfit to ride with ladies in first class cars. The men interpret the order as meaning that either the number of cars to the train or the number of men employed on the train is to be cut down, and are somewhat worried about the rule.

The Morgan Engineering Company has just shipped to England fourteen of the Morgan electric motor controllers. This is the third shipment to England within a short time. The people of that country are finding out that the "Yankees" are world-beaters, in almost every line. The Morgan plant is crowded with work, and seems likely to continue running to full capacity, night and day, for an indefinite time.—Alliance Review.

Considerable inquiry is being made by Massillon ladies concerning the display of fancy work that is to be made at the street fair, and the prizes that are to be given. "Everything will be just as the ladies would have it," said Mayos Wise today, "except, perhaps, when it come to awarding prizes. Much as we should like to, I am afraid it will be impossible to give every lady a prize. But those making the finest display shal certainly be rewarded."

Dr. Joseph Perry, of Cardiff, Wales, is the guest of the Hon. Anthony Howells, in East Main street. Mr. Howells met Dr. Perry in Youngstown yesterday, and they arrived in Massillon last evening. Dr. Perry will remain in Massillon until Tuesday, when he will leave for Salt Lake City. It is his intention to return to Cardiff the latter part of October. When Mr. Howells was the United States consul at Cardiff, he and Dr. Perry were neighbors and close friends.

It will be to the benefit of pensioners to note that the commissioner of pensions has ordered that the rules of the pension bureau relating to the execution of pension vouchers must be strictly followed. Every pensioner must at the time of the execution of his or her voucher be sworn and exhibit their pension certificates to the officer or magistrate. Those requiring witnesses, and especially widows, should take the proper witnesses along with them at the time of the execution of their vouchers. All witnesses must be sworn. Vouchers must not be presented or signed for the next quarter before September 5th, but must be signed in the presence of the officer on or after said date, but in no case shall they be signed or presented before the specified time. Unless these instructions are explicitly followed vouchers will be worthless.

STORIES OF SOLDIERS.

Massillon Boys Are Regaining Health and Spirits.

COLONEL HARD'S NEPHEW TALKS.

Orderly Hard, While in Massillon, Says That His Uncle Is Not Capable of the Cruelties Charged—Condition of Harry Dobson—Mr. Graves Leaves for New York

Another large crowd was at the Pennsylvania station Friday night when the 9:40 train from the East came in, and another large crowd was disappointed. There were but a few soldiers on the cars, and not one alighted at Massillon. The people seemed to be expecting Harry Curley, even the latter's father having an idea that his son would arrive on this train. He had heard nothing from his boy for several days, and when the train had passed without bringing him, Mr. Curley came to the belief that perhaps the lad had recovered and returned to Camp Wikoff.

L. G. Graves has gone to New York. His son, William Graves, has been removed from Camp Wikoff to St. Vincent's hospital. The condition of Private Graves was not known to his parents at the time of his removal, and their anxiety influenced Mr. Graves to make the trip.

J. F. Lewis, who has been at his East Greenville home since the granting of a sick furlough of thirty days, will return to the cavalry troop to which he belongs on Tuesday. Private Lewis says he wants to get out of the army as soon as he can. He is a member of the regular army, but one of the conditions of his enlistment was that he should be given his discharge at the close of the war. His regiment is now stationed at Montauk. Lewis has quite recovered.

Clifford J. Hard, of Troop H, 6th, U S. cavalry, orderly to General Sheridan on General Brooks's staff, is a guest at the residence of William Rose. Orderly Hard is a nephew of Colonel C. V. Hard, of Wooster, and his home was at that place previous to his enlistment two years ago. Orderly Hard was taken ill with typhoid fever at Chickamauga. He has been in this vicinity for two weeks, and is now convalescent. "I do not believe all that is being said of my uncle," said Orderly Hard. "In fact I do not think that he could be capable of half of the things he is charged with People over about Wooster do not either, and I am sure that he will be able to vindicate himself when he has half of a chance."

With the exception of Harry Dobson, all the boys who have recently returned from Camp Wikoff are in fair health and spirits. Sergeant Dobson is still very ill, though there is no doubt of his recovery Corporal Clark is also troubled slightly with blood poisoning, but serious results are not expected. Private Penfield, apparently strong enough when he alighted from the train the other day, weakened afterward. He is better today. Private Dulabahn is as healthy as a man can be.

No need to fear sudden attacks of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, summer complaint of any sort if you have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the medicine chest.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

THE TOWN TAKES HOLD.

Everybody Working for the Success of the Fair.

CONSTRUCTION OF ARCHES BEGUN.

A Souvenir Programme to Be Issued—Merchants Are Buying Space About as Rapidly as It Can Be Sold—A Special Rate May be Secured Over the Interurban.

The Massillon Business Men's Free Street Fair Association has already sold more than 1,000 feet of space to merchants of the city, all of whom seemed as anxious to buy as the others were to sell. The committee, of course, has not been able to reach everybody in the short time that it has been out, and some of those who have not yet been called upon, fearful lest they be missed, have telephoned their orders for booth-space to the mayor's office. The committee makes it a rule to call but once at each place. It cannot afford to spend much time with any particular person. Besides, most business men know whether or not they want to be represented at the fair, and discussions and argumeuts are wholly unnecessary.

George Curley has been awarded the contract to construct the arches. Work on the one to be located at the corner of Tremont and Erie streets was commenced this morniug. They are to be of frame covered with white muslin, and from each will be suspended incandescent electric lights with globes of variegated colors. Each arch will be thirty feet high. The other two will be located on Main street, at the intersection of Mill and Muskingum.

The advertising committee spends its days in the roundabout country and neighboring cities and villages. Everywhere posters announcing great things for September 21, 22 and 23 are to be seen, and the committee will not consider its work done until every man, woman and child within traveling distance has been given an idea of what this fair will be. A souvenir programme is to be issued. The soliciting for the advertisements was begun Thursday morning by the Woman's Aid Society of St. Timothy's church, an understanding having been arrived at between the society and the association.

While the Canton street fair is in progress the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company will make a special rate of twenty cents for the round trip on the inter-urban line. It is thought that the company will do the same for Massillon when it has its fair.

SERIOUS SORT OF FUN.

A Spook That was not a Spook Has a Narrow Escape.

Miss Mary McCollum, aged 14 years, who resides in Guide street, decided to play ghost at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. She dressed herself in black, carrying with her a white wrapper. First she nearly frightened the life out of Mrs. Frederick Haag, who aroused her three sons, Edward Blocher and Ernest McCollum, the last a brother of the ghost The young men armed themselves with stones and clubs and set out, determined to fight to the last. The moment they caught sight of the dark object, it became white. Miss McCollum had slipped the light colored dress over the dark gown. The boys fell back appalled. Mustering up courage after a moment or two, Ernest McCollum motioned his companions to follow him and made the charge. Just as he was about to bring his club down upon the head of the supposed spook, it spoke. He recognized his sister's voice. She was greatly frightened. Miss McCollum said she wanted to scare relatives who would soon be returning. She also said she would never attempt anything of the sort again.

STARK COUNTY WHEAT.

Charles A. Krider Ships a Car Load to Illinois.

Charles A. Krider shipped a car load of seed wheat today, over the C., L. & W. railroad, to Ramsay, Ill. Mr. Krider sent forty bushels to the same place last year, the shipment giving such satisfaction that the second and larger order followed. The wheat is of the Foltz variety.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

The report of the United States department of agriculture, Ohio section, shows that the weather for the past week has been favorable for farm work and the growth of vegetation over the greater part of the state. Heavy rains have delayed plowing and threshing in some districts in the northeast section and in northern Morrow and southern Crawford counties. Some damage was done by wind on the 24th. Corn is maturing very fast and cutting has begun on the early fields. The weather conditions affected it favorably, and the correspondents almost unanimously report this crop to be in a very promising condition. Sunshine and warm weather will put it beyond danger from frost in a short time, though the late planted fields are still green and growing. It is earing well. Plowing for fall wheat has progressed finely, and in many places the ground is ready for seeding. A large acreage is being prepared. Tobacco cutting is going on rapidly. Many correspondents report a large crop and the leaves in excellent condition. Reports on the potato crop vary from poor to fair. Fruit continues to be unfavorably affected by the damp weather. Pastures and late forage crops are making a good growth, though pastures on high ridges in parts of Carroll and Henry counties need rain. In Stark county sheep are not doing well, the growth of grass being too rank.

Now is the time to subscribe.

NEVER A SICK DAY.

One Member of the Eighth Who Did Not Suffer.

Kenton Doll, of the Eighth O. V. I., has written to his parents in Massillon from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, stating that he has never experienced a sick day since his enlistment, excepting a slight seasickness while enroute to Santiago. He says, however, that many of the boys in the Eighth suffered terribly, especially on the transport coming home, when many of them were nearly starved.

READY FOR PATIENTS.

Preparations at the State Hospital Completed.

SOME ATTENDANTS HAVE ARRIVED.

Others Employed to be Summoned as their Services are Required—The Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus Institutions to be Relieved of 400 Patients.

Preparation for the reception of patients at the Massillon mental hospital have been completed and the hospital building is now awaiting the arrival of the afflicted from the Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo institutions, who are residents of the various counties assigned to the Massillon district. The new institution can now accommodate about 400 patients, and as the other buildings are completed more will be added to the list. Superintendent Richardson spent Wednesday in Columbus in the interest of the hospital, but returned this morning and will personally direct the disposition of the patients who will probably begin to arrive this week.

Several attendants and helpers arrived on Wednesday and more today. Other help selected will be summoned as their services are required. The baker also reported for duty Wednesday and began work today. Of the various assistants employed by Supt. Richardson, many Massillonians were accepted, and a majority are residents of Stark county.

Evans & Company, who recently secured the contract to erect seven buildings, have the superintendent's residence and the office building fairly under way. These buildings will be completed this fall, also the foundations for two of the five cottages contracted for. Work will then be discontinued until spring. In spite of the protest made by a Zanesville brick manufacturer, the board of trustees endorsed Warthorst & Company's brick of Massillon, and it will be used exclusively by Evans & Co.

Superintendent A. B. Richardson arrived from Columbus Thursday morning. He attended a meeting of the board of trustees at the capital and also conferred with the governor concerning hospital matters. Dr. Richardson says the date for the dedication of the institution has not been set.

FOR CONGRESSIONAL HONORS.

Democrats Talks of Nominating Major Weybrecht, of the Eighth.

A Youngstown telegram to the Pittsburg Dispatch says: "The Democrats of this congressional district have about concluded to nominate a Santiago soldier candidate, against Representative Robert W. Tayler. In looking around for an available candidate some of the Democratic leaders have picked up Major C. C. Weybrecht, of the Eighth Ohio, who has just returned from Cuba and is now with his regiment in camp at Montauk Point. Those who are advocating his nomination say that he is one of the few officers from this section of the state, who are also Democrats, and in addition returns from Santiago as the idol of his regiment, having worked day and night, and spent his own money in the effort to avert the fever scourge. It is probable that nothing definite will be done until Major Weybrecht's views are ascertained."

North Lawrence News.

North Lawrence, Sept. 2.—Frank Warthen and family, of Barberton, drove down to this place Thursday and spent the day with friends.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dixon, a son, on Tuesday morning.

Our band is working very hard every night and expects to give a good account of itself next Tuesday at the band contest in Canton. Our town can be proud of this grand musical organization, and next Tuesday twenty-four members will appear all wearing their bright uniforms. No other town our size in the state can furnish such an aggregation. Don't fail to hear them.

Wm. Baumgartner went to Buffalo in August and came home asserting innocence regarding his marriage to Miss Polly Parker, has now demonstrated that he possesses much cleverness, for it appears that the marriage did in reality take place. The young couple have gone to housekeeping in the brick residence in High street.

Thursday, September 1, was the second anniversary of Acorn Rebekah lodge, and the members had made preparations to observe the day in a fitting manner. Wayne lodge, of Wooster, sent over quite a delegation, and a trip to the Klondike mine was taken, much to the enjoyment of the visitors. A delicious supper was served in the rink, and Brother Edwards, who is the efficient leader of the band, had the boys come together half an hour earlier and give a number of their excellent selections, which were greatly appreciated. All then repaired to the lodge room where the splendid degree staff of Acorn lodge put the work on the floor in a splendid manner. This lodge has made quite a showing during the two years of its existance, and the members are desirous of continuing its good work. The members of Wayne lodge returned home on train No. 15. Two members of Colfax lodge, of Akron, were also present, and enjoyed the hospitalty of the Acorn lodge.

Troubles of a Pastor's Wife

This woman was peculiarly afflicted; physicians could do nothing to relieve her, yet she was cured in a simple way. She now sends a message to suffering humanity which should be helpful.

Probably no other woman ever suffered just as Mrs. Adams did, the wife of Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Christian church at Blandinsville, Ill. Physicians were baffled by her ailment, and for years she was compelled to live a life of torture.

To-day she is well and the story of her suffering and recovery will touch a responsive cord in the heart of every woman.

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "my health began to fail. The first trouble I noticed was with my stomach; food did not agree with me, and my appetite failed until I could scarcely eat.

"I would begin to bloat before I was through with a meal, and the food felt like a stone in my stomach.

"After eating I would have pains in my stomach with a smothered feeling which would finally extend into my throat and chest accompanied by a choking sensation.

"I began to bloat all over and my hands and feet commenced swelling until I thought I had dropsy.

"In a short time I had pain and soreness in my left side which extended across my back accompanied by dizziness, and then followed severe paroxysms of pain extending from the lower part of my stomach into the region of my heart.

"During these spells a hard ridge as large as my arm would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"I had a feeling of heaviness in my head and at times could scarcely hold it up or keep my eyes open, yet when night came I could not sleep.

"I also suffered intensely from female trouble.

"I doctored with ten different physicians, but was not benefited. No two of the doctors diagnosed my case the same.

"One day my husband noticed an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the newspaper, and induced me to try the pills.

"I began taking them, but experienced no relief until I had used the sixth box. I continued taking them and after using eleven boxes was greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right hand and arm. My hand hurt so at times, tingling and burning, that I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away.

"I now know what it means to eat a good meal without suffering afterwards, and enjoy a good night's rest.

"I am again able to do my work, and have done more this summer than in all the last four years put together.

"I feel safe in saying that it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and consider it my duty to let people know what these pills have done for me, as it may be the means of relief for others who are suffering."

Diseases strange to physicians; symptoms that defied diagnosis, have succumbed to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Druggists everywhere consider them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

WANTED.

AT ONCE—Four or five ladies and gentlemen, hustlers wanted, and those well acquainted in Massillon and vicinity; weekly salary $15.00 guaranteed; none others than hustlers need apply. Wm. S. Nutt, Room 1 Opera Block, hours 8:30 a. m, to 4 p. m.

BOYS to pick pebbles at the C., L. & W. gravel banks. Apply to the foreman at the gravel pit.

DRESS MAKING—Plain and fancy dressmaking; rates reasonable. Goods called for and delivered at your homes. Bell telephone No. 216. Miss Nettie Green, 334 West Tremont street.

GIRL—To do general housework. Reference required. Inquire at 133 E. Oak St

GIRL—For kitchen work, North Market street, Canton. No washing. Apply at Log Cabin, Massillon.

LABORERS—At Stone Quarry and sand mill, Warwick, O. Steady work. Apply at works at once. Chippewa Sand & Stone Co., office Segner block.

TO RENT small house with bath by Nov. 1st. Rent must be reasonable. Address "B. K." care Independent.

YOUNG MEN and Young Ladies to realize the importance and necessity of a business education. For particulars apply at the Massillon Actual Business College. Phone 119.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—Gove's Veterinary Office and Stable now located at his residence, 118 South Mill street, two squares south of city park. Bell 'phone 208

DONANT, KRIER & STRAUSS, contractors for plastering and whitewashing All work done promptly and strictly up-to-date. Orders can be left at 59 Weber street or 71 West Tremont street.

THE GYPSIE MEDIUM and PALMIST can be consulted on all affairs of life, tell you your name and age Her standing challenge to other mediums of $1000 has not been accepted by one of them, and is still open. Her power excites the wonder and admiration of even the most skeptical. This gifted lady can be consulted at 39 West Main street. Office hours from 9 to 9 daily. Can be seen Sundays.

MRS. MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist, or Fortune Teller. There are many people that don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs Miller is gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1400. The value of those books no money could buy them. She has traveled all through Europe, London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland. She has had 31 years' experience. Can challenge anyone from $50 to $500 to give the satisfaction she can. Gives information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave, and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony. English and German spoken. Hours from 9 a m. to 9 p m. No 231 North Cherry St., Canton, O., opposite Canton Brewery.

FOR RENT.

A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE on Chester St. Inquire at Meuser Bros., N. Erie St.

APARTMENTS—Two 5-room apartments with city water, on Muskingum street. Rent $6 00 per month. Also the Adam Roof property, on East Main street. for rent, sale or exchange. Inquire of Wm. A. Pietzcker, No. 170 West Main street.

NICE SIX ROOMED HOUSE. Inquire 140 South Mill street.

NINE room brick house, corner Tremont and Muskingum streets. Chas H. Garrigues, 506 West Ninth street, Canton, or H. Garrigues, 99 North street, Massillon.

OFFICE ROOM on second floor in building corner Main and Mill streets. Inquire at office Hess, Snyder & Co.

SEVEN room house. No. 7 Washington avenue. Apply at 109 Center street.

SIX roomed house at 75 North Mill street. Good well and cistern water. Possession given Sept 1. Call at Geo. W. Henrich's grocery.

SIX ROOMS, corner of East and Chester streets. Call at Mrs. F. A. Seiberg at the above address.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—A five roomed house on North Mill street; lot 76x150 feet. Inquire at the office of The Massillon Loan & Building Company No. 29 South Erie street Chas. G. King, secretary.

FARM—The undersigned offers for sale the farm upon which he resides at a bargain. This farm is located between Massillon and Canton and consists of forty acres of good land and good buildings; an abundance of fruit and water. For particulars inquire of C. J. Fortna, Massillon, O.

HORSE and buggy cheap at Wm. Bantz's Livery, 16, 18, 20, West Tremont street.

LAND—57 acres of land situated two miles east of Massillon. Inquire at C. V. Hammersmith's Insurance office, E. Main St.

LOTS—I have for sale 28 one acre lots on Richville avenue for $200 each. These lots face on two streets, 162x300. S. Burd.

STOVE—A Franklin stove, and baby carriage. Inquire at 36 Cedar street.

LOST.

DOG—An English setter dog with short tail. Return to W. D. Benedict and receive reward.

RING—Ladies' ring, Wednesday evening, somewhere between 160 E. Oak St and business section of city. Finder please return to Eggert & McLaughlin's law office.

STOLEN.

BICYCLE—A No. 9 Crescent Bicycle, registered No. 420.564 at camp meeting Sunday night near Greentown station. Any information concerning same will be greatly appreciated, and a liberal reward will be given. John R. Hall, P.O. address, Massillon

KROWN-O-LINE

Cures All Skin Diseases.

Heals All Wounds.

Cures Scalp Diseases.

Stops Falling Hair.

Buy it and use it for anything where an Ointment is suggested.

ECZEMA AND SKIN DISEASES.

PERSONS troubled with Eczema, Hives, Blotches, Rash, Syphilitic sores, Blackheads, Scalp diseases, or any sore, cut or burn, for any abrasion from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, look no further for immediate relief and permanent cure. Applied after shaving, KROWN-O-LINE quickly heals the skin, leaving it soft and smooth. Any face can be closely shaved every day where KROWN-O-LINE is used. Relief from Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, is secured by a single application of KROWN-O-LINE through the nostrils.

Persons who delight in **Cycling, Bowling, Ball-Playing, Sparring**, etc., will find KROWN-O-LINE a welcome adjunct to their outfit. For the "rubbing down" process which athletes undergo after violent exercise, KROWN-O-LINE applied to the muscles and joints will insure absolute freedom from all aches and pains. For Rheumatism and Lameness it is a certain and unfailing remedy, giving almost instant relief from pain. A clear, handsome complexion is obtained by the use of KROWN-O-LINE. Sunburn, Tan and Freckles disappear, leaving the face bright and cheery.

KROWN-O-LINE has never failed to cure any disease of the skin. KROWN-O-LINE stops falling hair; prevents baldness; cures scalp diseases or itching scalp, by destroying certain microbes at the roots of the hair. A single application will convince any one that this is true. KROWN-O-LINE is guaranteed and for sale by

RIDER & SNYDER, MASSILON, O.

KROWN-O-LINE is manufactured by the Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 439 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. **Price, 50 Cents Per Jar.**

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

RESTORED MANHOOD

DR. MOTT'S NERVURINE PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to consumption and insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.

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